

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An interlayer dielectric film comprising a three-dimensionally polymerized polymer having a number of molecular level pores inside, formed by polymerizing first cross-linking molecules having a three-dimensional structure and  
5 second cross-linking molecules having a two-dimensional structure.

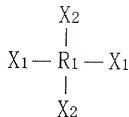
2. The interlayer dielectric film of Claim 1, wherein the first cross-linking molecules are first organic molecules  
10 having three or more sets of functional groups in one molecule,

the second cross-linking molecules are second organic molecules having two sets of functional groups in one molecule, and

15 the three-dimensionally polymerized polymer is formed by binding the three or more sets of functional groups of each of the first organic molecules and the two sets of functional groups of each of the second organic molecules together.

3. The interlayer dielectric film of Claim 2, wherein  
20 the first organic molecules are represented by

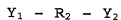
[chemical formula 1]



(where  $R_1$  is a first organic skeleton,  $X_1$  is a first set of functional groups, and  $X_2$  is a second set of functional groups,  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  being same or different in type),

the second organic molecules are represented by

5 [chemical formula 2]



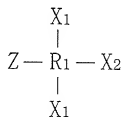
(where  $R_2$  is a second organic skeleton,  $Y_1$  is a third set of functional groups, and  $Y_2$  is a fourth set of functional groups,  $Y_1$  and  $Y_2$  being same or different in type),

10 the three-dimensionally polymerized polymer is formed by binding the first set of functional groups ( $X_1$ ) and the third set of functional groups ( $Y_1$ ) together and binding the second set of functional groups ( $X_2$ ) and the fourth set of functional groups ( $Y_2$ ) together, and

15 the molecular level pores are formed in regions surrounded by the first organic skeletons ( $R_1$ ) and the second organic skeletons ( $R_2$ ).

4. The interlayer dielectric film of Claim 2, wherein the first organic molecules are represented by

20 [chemical formula 3]

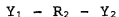


25 (where  $R_1$  is a first organic skeleton,  $X_1$  is a first set of

functional groups,  $X_2$  is a second set of functional groups, and  $Z$  is a third set of functional groups,  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  being same or different in type),

the second organic molecule is represented by

5 [chemical formula 4]



(where  $R_2$  is a second organic skeleton,  $Y_1$  is a fourth set of functional groups, and  $Y_2$  is a fifth set of functional groups,  $Y_1$  and  $Y_2$  being same or different in type),

10 the three-dimensionally polymerized polymer is formed by first binding the first set of functional groups ( $X_1$ ) and the fourth set of functional groups ( $Y_1$ ) together and binding the second set of functional groups ( $X_2$ ) and the fifth set of functional groups ( $Y_2$ ) together to form a plurality of units  
15 and then binding the third sets of functional groups ( $Z$ ) of the plurality of units together, and

the molecular level pores are formed in regions surrounded by the first organic skeletons ( $R_1$ ) and the second organic skeletons ( $R_2$ ) in the plurality of units.

20 5. A method for forming an interlayer dielectric film, comprising the step of:

polymerizing first cross-linking molecules having a three-dimensional structure and second cross-linking molecules having a two-dimensional structure to form an inter-  
25 layer dielectric film comprising a three-dimensionally

polymerized polymer having a number of molecular level pores.

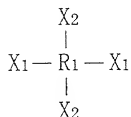
6. The method for forming an interlayer dielectric film of Claim 5, wherein the first cross-linking molecules are first organic molecules having three or more sets of functional groups in one molecule,

the second cross-linking molecules are second organic molecules having two sets of functional groups in one molecule, and

the three-dimensionally polymerized polymer is formed by binding the three or more sets of functional groups of each of the first organic molecules and the two sets of functional groups of each of the second organic molecules together.

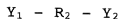
7. The method for forming an interlayer dielectric film of Claim 6, wherein

the first organic molecules are represented by  
[chemical formula 1]



(where  $R_1$  is a first organic skeleton,  $X_1$  is a first set of functional groups, and  $X_2$  is a second set of functional groups,  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  being same or different in type),

the second organic molecules are represented by  
[chemical formula 2]



(where  $R_2$  is a second organic skeleton,  $Y_1$  is a third set of functional groups, and  $Y_2$  is a fourth set of functional groups,  $Y_1$  and  $Y_2$  being same or different in type),

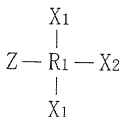
the three-dimensionally polymerized polymer is formed by binding the first set of functional groups ( $X_1$ ) and the third set of functional groups ( $Y_1$ ) together and binding the second set of functional groups ( $X_2$ ) and the fourth set of functional groups ( $Y_2$ ) together, and

The molecular level pores are formed in regions surrounded by the first organic skeletons ( $R_1$ ) and the second organic skeletons ( $R_2$ ).

8. The method for forming an interlayer dielectric film of Claim 6, wherein

the first organic molecules are represented by

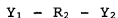
[chemical formula 3]



(where  $R_1$  is a first organic skeleton,  $X_1$  is a first set of functional groups,  $X_2$  is a second set of functional groups, and  $Z$  is a third set of functional groups,  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  being same or different in type),

the second organic molecules are represented by

[chemical formula 4]



(where  $R_2$  is a second organic skeleton,  $Y_1$  is a fourth set of functional groups, and  $Y_2$  is a fifth set of functional groups,  $Y_1$  and  $Y_2$  being same or different in type),

the three-dimensionally polymerized polymer is formed by first binding the first set of functional groups ( $X_1$ ) and the fourth set of functional groups ( $Y_1$ ) together and binding the second set of functional groups ( $X_2$ ) and the fifth set of functional groups ( $Y_2$ ) together to form a plurality of units and then binding the third sets of functional groups ( $Z$ ) of the plurality of units together, and

the molecular level pores are formed in regions surrounded by the first organic skeletons ( $R_1$ ) and the second organic skeletons ( $R_2$ ) in the plurality of units.

9. A method for forming an interconnection, comprising the steps of:

forming an interlayer dielectric film comprising a three-dimensionally polymerized polymer having a number of molecular level pores inside, by polymerizing first cross-linking molecules having a three-dimensional structure and second cross-linking molecules having a two-dimensional structure;

forming a surface barrier film on the interlayer dielectric film;

forming a mask on the surface barrier film;

forming an concave portion in the surface barrier film  
and the interlayer dielectric film by etching the surface  
barrier film and the interlayer dielectric film using the  
5 mask; and

forming an interconnection made of a metal material by  
filling the concave portion with the metal material.

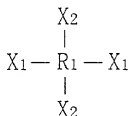
10. The method for forming an interconnection of  
Claim 9, wherein the first cross-linking molecules are first  
10 organic molecules having three or more sets of functional  
groups in one molecule,

the second cross-linking molecules are second organic  
molecules having two sets of functional groups in one mole-  
cule, and

15 the three-dimensionally polymerized polymer is formed by  
binding the three or more sets of functional groups of each  
of the first organic molecules and the two sets of functional  
groups of each the second organic molecules together.

11. The method for forming an interconnection of  
20 Claim 10, wherein

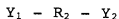
the first organic molecules are represented by  
[chemical formula 1]



(where  $R_1$  is a first organic skeleton,  $X_1$  is a first set of functional groups, and  $X_2$  is a second set of functional groups,  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  being same or different in type),

the second organic molecules are represented by

5 [chemical formula 2]



(where  $R_2$  is a second organic skeleton,  $Y_1$  is a third set of functional groups, and  $Y_2$  is a fourth set of functional groups,  $Y_1$  and  $Y_2$  being same or different in type),

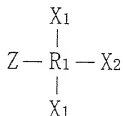
10 The three-dimensionally polymerized polymer is formed by binding the first set of functional groups ( $X_1$ ) and the third set of functional groups ( $Y_1$ ) together and binding the second set of functional groups ( $X_2$ ) and the fourth set of functional groups ( $Y_2$ ) together, and

15 The molecular level pores are formed in region surrounded by the first organic skeletons ( $R_1$ ) and the second organic skeletons ( $R_2$ ).

12. The method for forming an interconnection of Claim 10, wherein

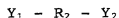
20 the first organic molecules are represented by

[chemical formula 3]



(where  $R_1$  is a first organic skeleton,  $X_1$  is a first set of functional groups,  $X_2$  is a second set of functional groups, and  $Z$  is a third set of functional groups,  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  being same or different in type),

5 the second organic molecules are represented by  
[chemical formula 4]



(where  $R_2$  is a second organic skeleton,  $Y_1$  is a fourth set of functional groups, and  $Y_2$  is a fifth set of functional groups,  $Y_1$  and  $Y_2$  being same or different in type),

10 the three-dimensionally polymerized polymer is formed by first binding the first set of functional groups ( $X_1$ ) and the fourth set of functional groups ( $Y_1$ ) together and binding the second set of functional groups ( $X_2$ ) and the fifth set of functional groups ( $Y_2$ ) together to form a plurality of units  
15 and then binding the third sets of functional groups ( $Z$ ) of the plurality of units together, and

the molecular level pores are formed in regions surrounded by the first organic skeletons ( $R_1$ ) and the second  
20 organic skeletons ( $R_2$ ) in the plurality of units.

13. A method for forming an interconnection, comprising the steps of:

forming an interlayer dielectric film comprising a three-dimensionally polymerized polymer having a number of  
25 molecular level pores inside, by polymerizing first cross-

linking molecules having a three-dimensional structure and second cross-linking molecules having a two-dimensional structure;

forming a mask on the interlayer dielectric film;

- 5        forming an concave portion in the interlayer dielectric film by etching the interlayer dielectric film using the mask;

forming a sidewall barrier film on sidewalls of the concave portion; and

- 10       forming an interconnection made of a metal material by filling the concave portion having the sidewall barrier film with the metal material.

14. The method for forming an interconnection of Claim 13, further comprising the step of forming a surface

- 15       barrier film on the interlayer dielectric film between the step of forming an interlayer dielectric film and the step of forming a mask,

wherein the step of forming an concave portion comprises the step of forming a concave portion in the surface barrier  
20       layer and the interlayer dielectric film by etching the surface barrier film and the interlayer dielectric film using the mask.

15. The method for forming an interconnection of Claim 13, wherein the first cross-linking molecules are first

- 25       organic molecules having three or more sets of functional

groups in one molecule,

the second cross-linking molecules are second organic molecules having two sets of functional groups in one molecule, and

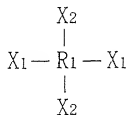
5 the three-dimensionally polymerized polymer is formed by binding the three or more sets of functional groups of each of the first organic molecules and the two sets of functional groups of each of the second organic molecules together.

16. The method for forming an interconnection of

10 Claim 15, wherein

the first organic molecules are represented by

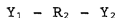
[chemical formula 1]



(where  $R_1$  is a first organic skeleton,  $X_1$  is a first set of functional groups, and  $X_2$  is a second set of functional groups,  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  being same or different in type),

20 the second organic molecules are represented by

[chemical formula 2]



(where  $R_2$  is a second organic skeleton,  $Y_1$  is a third set of functional groups, and  $Y_2$  is a fourth set of functional groups,  $Y_1$  and  $Y_2$  being same or different in type),

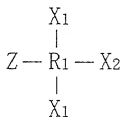
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The three-dimensionally polymerized polymer is formed by binding the first set of functional groups ( $X_1$ ) and the third set of functional groups ( $Y_1$ ) together and binding the second set of functional groups ( $X_2$ ) and the fourth set of functional groups ( $Y_2$ ) together, and

The molecular level pores are formed in region surrounded by the first organic skeletons ( $R_1$ ) and the second organic skeletons ( $R_2$ ).

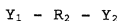
17. The method for forming an interconnection of  
10 Claim 15, wherein

the first organic molecules are represented by  
[chemical formula 3]



(where  $R_1$  is a first organic skeleton,  $X_1$  is a first set of functional groups,  $X_2$  is a second set of functional groups, and  $Z$  is a third set of functional groups,  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  being  
20 same or different in type),

the second organic molecules are represented by  
[chemical formula 4]



(where  $R_2$  is a second organic skeleton,  $Y_1$  is a fourth set of  
25 functional groups, and  $Y_2$  is a fifth set of functional

groups,  $Y_1$  and  $Y_2$  being same or different in type),

the three-dimensionally polymerized polymer is formed by first binding the first set of functional groups ( $X_1$ ) and the fourth set of functional groups ( $Y_1$ ) together and binding the  
5 second set of functional groups ( $X_2$ ) and the fifth set of functional groups ( $Y_2$ ) together to form a plurality of units and then binding the third sets of functional groups ( $Z$ ) of the plurality of units together, and

the molecular level pores are formed in regions sur-  
10 rounded by the first organic skeletons ( $R_1$ ) and the second organic skeletons ( $R_2$ ) in the plurality of units.